

# Railroads—North and South.

It is in respect to railroads and to railroad schemes that we have displayed a good deal of that conflict of feeling and prejudice in the South which justifies the comparison of the South with Ireland. Particularly is this the case in Virginia. We have had here for years railroad antagonisms that produced a good deal of distraction and very much marred the policy and obstructed the prosperity of the State.

Opposition has been proclaimed to one scheme and another as northern, and it has been a complaint that northern means are employed to injure us and enrich northern schemers. Generally these schemes do not seem to be under the influence of the purposes attributed to them. They have not, in the nature of things, the capacity to do what it is charged they were projected for. Generally railroads are built to make money, and that is made by transporting freight and passengers. This is what the country through which they pass wants done. The more business, the greater the service they render the public and the greater the general prosperity.

Some railroads injure the Commonwealth by discriminating against certain localities, and Virginia is a sufferer from this policy. But we say as a general thing railroads benefit themselves most by promoting public convenience and wealth.

The cry against northern enterprise projected with northern means at the South is injudicious and very inconsistent, for northern capital has been invested in all our roads. Northern money has helped out southern enterprises, and we do not see that there is good reason to object to it. We should be obliged to any northern capitalist for investing means in Virginia in anything, and especially in railroads that we cannot build ourselves.

Let the money come, and let us not quarrel about its investment.

It is rather a lowering of our own dignity and independence to become such supporters of men as to involve ourselves in the personal prejudices and antagonisms that they may represent. Let us act for ourselves alone with reference to the public good.

Now, the proposition to build a railroad from the Pacific along a southern line as an offset to that built at the North is brought forward, and we have two or more parties to it. One party wants the work directed by this man or company; and to these again there is opposition on personal grounds. One scheme is called southern and another northern, and the latter is denounced with great severity as being hostile to the South.

This sectional feeling with regard to a measure that must be supported liberally by the North to secure its success is unwise. We are quarrelling with those who must consent with us before our scheme can succeed. Again, it is impractical to suppose that men of the North would build a road merely to gratify sectional prejudices. We cannot suppose that they would build a road for any purpose but to make money. They can make it most successfully by accommodating the public contiguous to their road; and the Southern Pacific being in the South, the South must get its share, at least, of benefits from it.

What we want is the road, and we would be only opposing our own interests by getting up a light over it that may result in depriving us of any Southern Pacific road. Wanting the road, let the strongest company that has the strongest means and the best route build it. It would be a display of inexcusable impracticability to bring forward an opposition to that; for we would thus render the construction of either problematical, or subject the one which would finally succeed to embarrassment that would cripple its resources and impair its efficiency. Let us stop quarrelling and agree on a great measure. It would be a show of good sense and good example, and lead to the best results.

## National Feeling.

The New York Tribune assumes that the work of fraternal cooperation which commenced actively in the Greeley campaign has steadily progressed. It alludes with satisfaction to the testimony showing the truth of this assertion afforded in "the renewal of fraternal feeling and the bonds of brotherhood on the part of the masses of the people in the ceremonies at Richmond at the unveiling of the statue of Stonewall Jackson, and the comments thereon by the press of North and South." It continues:

"On the one hand, the representative southern men who took part in the memorial exercises, instead of making it the opportunity for reviving the bitter memories of the past, and of renewing the old animosities and disputes, seized the occasion to renew their allegiance to the Union, and to record again their acquiescence in the results of the war. On the other hand, the feeling of the North was expressed in the utterances of all the prominent journals, which were characterized by an entire absence of a spirit of criticism and by a warm and generous sympathy with the tributes paid to the many qualities of earnestness and sincerity with which their hero was so grandly endowed. The sentiment of the southern people and their disposition toward the Government were indicated in the Rev. Dr. Flog. There was no pretence of recollection of old opinions, nor any offensive assertion of them. He said:

"The people of the South maintained, as their fathers maintained before them, that certain principles were essential to the perpetuation of the Union according to its original Constitution. Rather than surrender their convictions they took up arms to defend them. The appeal was vain. Defeat came, and they accepted it with its consequences just as they would have accepted victory with its fruits. They have sworn to maintain the Government as it is now constituted. They will not attempt again to assert their views of State sovereignty by an appeal to the sword. None feel this obligation to be more binding than the soldiers of the late Confederate armies. A soldier's parole is a sacred thing, and the men who are willing to die for a principle in time of war are the men of all others most likely to maintain their personal honor in time of peace."

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THE ART-TREASURES OF ENGLAND.—Mr. Perry has also placed the eleventh part of this illustrated work upon our table, which contains some remarkable gems. It is republished in this country by GIBBS & BARRIS, Philadelphia.

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Upon the acceptance of these propositions the supervisors say all litigation will be stopped, all objections to the delivery of the bonds waived, and provision made to pay the interest and redeem the principal at maturity. The Finance Commissioners were now to decide whether in their opinion it would be to the interest of Baltimore, which has subscribed a million dollars to the road, to accept the proposition of the supervisors of Botetourt county. The Finance Commissioners decided that the question was a matter for the directors of the road to determine, and that it did not come within their province to decide.—Baltimore Sun, 18th.

THE IRON PROSPECTORS.—The gentlemen from Ohio and West Virginia who were in this city Monday and went down the river to inspect iron ores returned yesterday, and left last night for Richmond. They extended their trip to the river and examined the many ores. They are greatly pleased with what they saw, and are even astounded at the vastness of the deposits of iron which exist in the valley of the James both above and below Lynchburg. Their highest expectations are more than realized. While they have been accustomed to veins of ore of eight to twelve inches, and of two feet, they find here almost indefinite extent and of from fifty to sixty per cent. of richness. The value of these ores is beyond computation. These gentlemen, who are large operators in Ohio, are exceedingly pleased with the prospect, and expect to have many of their companies to work the mines. They have been procuring ores from a much greater distance and at much greater cost, and would halt with delight the opportunity to draw their supplies from our deposits. Here we have an opportunity to secure a large quantity of iron ore, and to supply the needs of our great water-line to the railroad, Lynchburg Virginia, 18th.

Some of these gentlemen called upon us yesterday. They were accompanied by their wives. They were very much interested in the Rev. Dr. Flog. There was no pretence of recollection of old opinions, nor any offensive assertion of them. He said:

"The people of the South maintained, as their fathers maintained before them, that certain principles were essential to the perpetuation of the Union according to its original Constitution. Rather than surrender their convictions they took up arms to defend them. The appeal was vain. Defeat came, and they accepted it with its consequences just as they would have accepted victory with its fruits. They have sworn to maintain the Government as it is now constituted. They will not attempt again to assert their views of State sovereignty by an appeal to the sword. None feel this obligation to be more binding than the soldiers of the late Confederate armies. A soldier's parole is a sacred thing, and the men who are willing to die for a principle in time of war are the men of all others most likely to maintain their personal honor in time of peace."

"He could hardly have said less, and could not have said more," adds the Tribune. That paper very thoughtfully commends the gratuitous and intrusive comments of the heartless London Times with the sentiments expressed at the North. It says:

"It is not perhaps to be wondered at that the London Times should have misapprehended the purpose and meaning of this demonstration or that it should have deprecatory the